De-regulating the administered prices of coking coal

836. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that administered price and distribution of coking coal has been de-regularised by a notification, recently;

(b) if so, the reason/justification for such action when the coal subsidiaries are monoply producers of coal;

(c) the necessity for keeping administered price and distribution of coking coal;

(d) whether any upper ceiling has been fixed in fixation of prices of various grades of coal;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The reasons for the deregulation of pricing and distribution of coking coal were the BICP recommendations to this effect because the prices of final products like steel etc. were decontrolled and high cost of mining from underground coal mines which were not fully reflected in the notified prices of these coals.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of answer to (d).

Jewellery exports

837. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of global demand of jewellery estimated at US $ 40 billion, India's share is very low, being 1% inspite of export of gold jewellery increasing to US $ 567.17 million in 1995-96 from US $ 485.78 million in 1994-95;

(b) whether the high rates of Post-Shipment Rupee is Export Credit announced by the Reserve Bank of India is responsible for making exports more expensive and less profitable in this sector; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken so that India becomes a major player in the gem and jewellery sector like China and Italy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) According to DGCI&S statistics, India's exports of gold jewellery at US $ 480.40 million in 1995-96 compared to US $ 421.20 million in 1994-95 is 0.74% of the global demand for gold jewellery of US $ 65 billion.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Exports of gems and jewellery constitutes a thrust area of our exports. The Government has taken various steps to boost exports from this sector. The steps include fine tuning of Export-Import Policies ensuring easy availability of raw materials at internationally competitive prices, encouraging exporters to participate in international exhibitions, making India an International trading centre for diamonds, reducing the minimum value addition for plain gold jewellery from 15% to 10% and providing grant and necessary assistance to Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council for Gem Testing Centres and Jewellery Products Development Centres to help provide trained manpower to the gems and jewellery trade and industry.

नई औद्योगिक-नीति का कार्यान्वयन

838. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री एस० एस० सुरजेवाला:

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राज्य सरकारों के असहयोग के कारण सरकार की नई औद्योगिक नीति के कार्यान्वयन के मामले में वांछित लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नई औद्योगिक-नीति के कार्यान्वयन में धीमी प्रगति के कारणों का पता लगाया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मुरासोली मारन): (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) नई औद्योगिक नीति के बाद तीव्र प्रगति हुई है जैसा कि स्वदेशी और विदेशी दोनों प्रकार के निवेश आशयों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि से स्पष्ट है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठाता है।

Growth Centres in States

839. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress report has been obtained from the respective State Governments regarding growth centres; and

(b) if any, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to monitoring and watching the actual financial and physical progress achieved in the implementation of the growth centres by the implementing agency, the State Governments are required to submit periodical reports on the progress of the approved growth centres to the Central Government.

In respect of the approved growth centres (as per list given in the statement) (*see* below) which are spread over 14 States, periodical reports continue to be received which are scrutinised and appraised for release of Central assistance.

Statement

List of Approved Growth Centres

Name of the Growth Centre	District
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1. Bindupur	Anantpur
2. Khammam	Khammam
3. Vizianagaram Bobbili	Vizianagaram
4. Ongole	Prakasam
BIHAR	
5. Begusarai	Begusarai
6. Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh
GOA	
7. Electronic city	Verna-Plateau
GUJARAT	
8. Gandhidham	Kutch
9. Palanpur	Banaskantha
10. Vagra	Bharuch
HARYANA	
11. Bawal	Rewari
JAMMU & KASHMIR	
12. Samba	Jammu
KARNATAKA	
13. Dharwad	Dharwad
14. Raichur	Raichur
15. Hassan	Hassan
KERALA	
16. Alleppey-Pathnamthitta	Alleppey-Pathnamthitta
17. Kannur-Kozhe-Kode Mallapuram	Kannur-Kozhe-Kode-Mallapuram